





# Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 296

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**THE FORT WAYNE NATIONAL BANK.**—Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 5, 1879. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne National Bank will be held at its banking house, on Tuesday, January 6th, 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., for the election of directors and to serve the ensuing year. J. D. BORD, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—The annual election of officers and directors of the Fort Wayne National Bank will be held at its banking house, on Tuesday, January 6th, 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., for the election of directors and to serve the ensuing year. J. D. BORD, Cashier.

**FOR RENT.**—House at 226 High street. Enquire at 222 High street, between Hanna and Francis streets, 12,122.

**FOR SALE.**—A No. 1 fresh Milch Cow, of the breed of LOUIS BERGOT, south of Hanna street.

**PROFESSIONAL.**—DR. WILLIAMSON & ROSS, Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Office No. 40 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Special attention to diseases of the eye and ear.

**WANTED.**—Live agents to sell "The Voters' Text Book" and "Political History of United States in English and German." Popular price; standard non-partisan work. Send \$1 for outfit and secure territory; will sell fast; campaign; ladies or gentlemen succeed with it. FRED L. HORTON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

**WANTED.**—A young man, age 25, with \$500 cash, to travel in a business where large profits and quick returns may be had. Only those giving their right names will be considered. Address A. F. G. Mayer House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**W. T. Walsheimer, Attorney at Law.**—Office, Loan and Discount Office. Notes bought, money loaned on mortgage or collateral security. Office, room No. 3, north-west corner of Calhoun and Main streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**WANTED.**—A room—furnished or partially so, within about four squares of Methodist College. Inquire at College, 1524.

**WANTED.**—Day Boarders, at the Restaurant opposite the Fruit House, 10 and 12 West Berry, at \$3.00 per week.

**WANTED.**—A good bread and pastry baker, inquirer of Lilly's Restaurant, Rouben, Ind. 12,124.

**WANTED.**—A few good collectors for city and county. Call at Mayer House for R. P. N. 10,223.

**WANTED.**—Girls—to do sewing at 38 Clinton street. Apply at once. 12,112.

**WANTED.**—Boarders at 89 West Jefferson street. 8,254.

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## Second Edition. 4 O'CLOCK.

## CABLEGRAMS

### An Evicted Tenant Assails An Irish Landlord.

#### CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

London, Dec. 15.—Saturday, at the porch of the Limerick County Club House, an evicted tenant with a cudgel felled to the floor Lord Bernery, who resides in that county. Bernery remained senseless for some time. His assailant was immediately seized and taken to prison.

#### AYOUB KHAN.

London, Nov. 15.—Ayoub Khan, governor of Herat, left that city a fortnight ago with his troops with the intention of attacking the British at Candahar. A correspondent at Candahar thinks that undoubtedly the inhabitants of Candahar and that district will unite with the British to resist the Herates.

#### RUSSIA'S WORK.

Calcutta, Dec. 15.—The Pioneer newspaper asserts that an immense mass of correspondence has been found and laid before the government, including instructions from the Russian government to its agents in India, marking out the course they were to follow with the examination of their Ali. The papers are said to show that Russian witnesses against Afghanistan were active as far back as 1873, and to afford conclusive proof of the falsity of the excuse given for the Russian mission to Cabul last year.

#### WON'T APOLOGIZE.

London, Dec. 15.—Special dispatches from Madrid state that Premier Canovas Del Castillo declines to apologize for his course in the chamber of deputies on the 10th inst. in refusing to give further explanation at that time regarding the causes of the recent crisis. The exposition members of the chambers will persist in abstaining from taking their seats until he does apologize.

## WASHINGTON.

#### THE CROPS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The department of agriculture says, regarding the condition of the cotton and corn crops, that returns from correspondents for the month ending December 1st substantially confirm the report of the month previous. The weather has been favorable in all sections of the cotton belt. Reports of the product west of the Mississippi River are more favorable and will increase the aggregate of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas over that reported last month.

#### CORN.

The corn crop during November depreciated, through imperfect ripening, in our heaviest corn growing region, the states north of the Ohio river and Missouri. In some states there is a falling of 10 percent. This will reduce the average yield per acre of the whole country to 20.1 bushels, which is exceeded by only one former year, 20.4 in 1875; this reduces the aggregate production about 55,000,000 from the November figures, but still leaves the crop larger than any previous year by over 150,000,000 bushels. The states and territories west of the Mississippi River return over 100,000,000 more than in 1878.

#### Congressional.

SENATE.  
Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of 7,000 ex-soldiers and sailors praying that they be paid in greenbacks the difference between the value of the greenbacks in which they were paid for services to the government and the value of gold at the time of payment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, introduced an amendment to the senate joint resolution introduced by Bayard, withdrawing the legal quality of greenbacks. The resolution, as proposed to be amended, will read that "from and after January 5, 1885, the notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not otherwise be legal tender; and any of said notes that shall thereafter be issued shall bear this representation thereon." Referred.

The vice president presented a communication from the postmaster general recommending the deficiency appropriation of \$206,212 for exigencies of service caused by the extension of the star route and for other deficiencies. Referred.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to investigate the cause leading to the negro emigration from North Carolina to Indiana; laid over on objection of Edmunds to its present consideration.

The senate bill to amend rule 103 of the rules and articles of war, so as to provide a rule of limitation for prosecution for desertion. It was laid over to allow further examination of its provisions.

The bill to enable the secretary of war to purchase land to enlarge and protect state arsenals and appropriating \$14,000 for the purpose, was laid over.

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

## IN GENERAL.

#### PLEAD GUILTY.

Boston, Dec. 15.—Nicoli Infantino, Antonio Ardito, Arillo, Sava Chevarie, Vincenzo Barideres and Joseph Donati, charged with the murder of Joseph F. Frye, were arraigned to-day. Infantino and Ardito pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The others will be tried as accessories.

#### WOMEN WALKISTS.

New York, Dec. 15.—Just after the clock 12 last night twenty-five women were started in Madison Square Garden in what is styled the ladies' international six-days go-as-you-please race for the American international championship belt of the world. Considerable amusement was created shortly after the start by a man dressed as a woman with a large "32" around his neck, skipped around the track. He was met by a police officer, and his little joke cost him his liberty, as he was taken to the police station. There were about 1,200 spectators present.

#### THE UTES.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Tribune in an editorial reference to the letter on the Indian problem asks, "how are we to expect the Utes to remain at peace, when the only answer to their cries for bread, to their demand for chances of life, has been the official declaration of the secretary of the interior that they have no just cause for complaint?"

#### COLLEGE DAMAGED.

Boston, Dec. 15.—Fire and water, this afternoon, did much damage to Stoughton Hall, one of the Harvard College buildings.

#### STRICKEN DOWN.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—R. M. Shook, president of the C. H. & D. R. Co. and United Street Railway Co. of this city, and one of the wealthiest men in Hamilton county, was stricken with paralysis at 10:30 this morning in a street car. When taken to the consolidated company's office he was unable to utter or articulate a sound. It is not known yet how serious the stroke may be.

#### Kendallville.

To the Editor of the SENTINEL: I think George Thomas is deserving of a good deal of praise for the prompt and efficient manner he is attending to the DAILY SENTINEL at this place. Master Thomas is a bright, intelligent and trustworthy young man. X.

It has been discovered that George Phillips, once a journalist and literary man of some prominence, supposed to have been long dead, is at present in the Morris Plains, N. J., insane asylum. Phillips's non de pume was January Searle, and he was connected with the Chicago Republic under the Dana regime, the Sun and Evening Mail of New York, and other papers. Phillips has a wife in England and it is possible that an effort will be made to send him there.

## SPENCERVILLE'S SENSATION.

### A Night of Terror for Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Barney.

Sol. Barney is the leading merchant of Spencerville, and is well known in this city. One night last week he and his good wife had an adventure which will not be forgotten as long as they live. They had retired and were wrapped in the arms of Morpheus when they were awakened by a noise. The lamp on their desk was knocked over, and the light extinguished by the fall. Upon one side of the bed, close to Mr. B., stood a

#### TALL FIGURE WITH A REVOLVER

in uncomfortable proximity to Mr. B.'s nose. On the other side was another figure, also with a revolver in his hand. Mr. Barney was so situated that he dare not move lest the everlasting daylight should be shot out of him. Mrs. Barney's position was more favorable, as the man who had knocked over the lamp could not reach her before she seized a revolver from under the pillow and began firing. He returned the fire and in a few seconds

#### THIRTEEN SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED.

Mr. Barney was perforce a mere spectator, but a highly interested one. As the room was quite dark the firing was wild. Two balls, however, passed through Mrs. Barney's night dress—one directly over the shoulder and one in the side, slightly grazing the skin. The would-be burglars retired as soon as possible and fled precipitately, leaving in their wake

#### A TRAIL OF BLOOD.

proving that at least one of them was wounded, and perhaps both. They got no plunder. Immediately after their departure the alarm was given and they were pursued. It was found that a buggy and two horses had been taken from the stable of Dr. Emanuel. On the following morning a team was found two miles from Butler, driven to death. One horse was already dead, and the other was in such a condition that he was shot. The burglars made their escape. It is believed there were three in the gang. Mr. Barney had a

#### GOODLY SUM OF MONEY

on hand. His plucky and courageous wife is entitled to great credit for the bravery and nerve she exhibited.

English mufflers, latest patterns, in silk, cashmere and broadcase; Sam Pete & Max's. 15d

Ladies' and gents' Otter tipped kid mittens for \$1, at Sam, Pete & Max's. 15d

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## ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS.

#### Skating is in vogue.

Wheat to-day, \$1.38.

Now fix up your sleighs.

Prof. Tice is wanted around here.

State Treasurer Fleming was in the city to-day.

The Dowell-Miller bastardy case has been dismissed.

The bell telephone is now open 24 hours and a half each day.

Oliver Doud Bryon and company are at the Robinson House.

The Holmworth and Heliker divorce cases were dismissed to-day.

The Reineke orchestra concerts are not proving a financial success.

Rev. C. B. Stemen has removed his residence to 261 West Wayne street.

Only two cases at police court this morning, both drunk and disorderly. They were fined \$3.

The waterworks diggers have temporarily suspended operations, and will not resume until the special castings arrive from Chicago.

After Conover got over his small-pox scare he took a carboline bath and fumigated himself in an old smoke house for two hours.

David Brown was arrested to-day at the instance of E. Shuman, for larceny. The case was, however, *nolle prossed* when it came to trial.

Charlie Fairfield claims the honor of building the best school woodshed at the least expense to the township of any school director in the county.

Mayor Zollinger gave a tramp just three minutes to get out of town, and judging from the way the snow flew as he left the mayor's office, it is probable that he made it.

A deformed child was born near the "nine mile house," last Wednesday. The child was almost entirely without a chin, and had no tongue.

Lived until Friday, when it died.

Sequoah, the Indian doctor, and his partner, the charming blonde whose melodious voice has delighted our citizens for several weeks, have dissolved partnership, the blonde leaving to-day in a high dudgeon, or words to that effect.

H. A. B. Williams, theatrically known as "Alphabetical Williams," representing Haworth's Hibernian, is in the city. "Alphabetical" and W. A. Brooks, late leading man of the Olympic, traveled with the same company ten years ago in Australia.

A prominent barber from Fort Wayne, who went to the Grant reception at Indianapolis and stayed at the Occidental Hotel, told the clerk that if he would not be back for dinner they need not wait for him as he might possibly be detailed looking at the parade.

The following deaths have been reported during the past forty-eight hours: Andrew Dykes, of Washington township; David Bubb of Marion county, aged 3 days; Mrs. Hannah Saran, aged 58 years; R. W. Taylor, aged 71 years; Mary Hess, aged 2 days; Annie Berning, of St. Joseph township, aged 3 months.

John Carra, a little boy, shot his playmate Mike Kelly, who lives at 116 Chicago street, while playing on a pond in one of the gravel pits near the fair ground, Saturday evening. The ball took effect in the shoulder, and was extracted by Dr. Younge. The shooting was purely accidental, and the wound is not serious.

L. C. Hay, of this city, will next Saturday issue the first number of a new Sunday morning paper, to be called the *Sunday Morning Mail*. It will be an eight-column folio, the size of the *Gazette*. Mr. Hay proposes to make it a wide-awake, live paper, and as he has had considerable experience in this department of journalism, he will undoubtedly make the venture a success.

The *Gazette*, in its account of the fatal accident to Fred Voetter, Saturday night, represents that the horses were frightened by the swaying and shaking of the bridge. This was not the case. The bridge is on solid foundation, and is as firm as a rock.

Nicolaus, president of the county commissioners, Hogan and Gladie visited it this morning, and examined it carefully and found it perfectly firm and solid.

## PROMISCUOUS POPPING

### Practiced by a Drunken Rough in the West.

That there was not a murder in the west end yesterday was more owing to poor marksmanship than to the lack of the ill will necessary to inspire a killing.

Along the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad track, at the foot of Nelson street, is a large pond in one of the old gravel pits, and yesterday a large number of boys were skating on this pond. About 4 o'clock five men, all pretty well under the influence of "budge," came along the track from the west, and when opposite the pond the boys noticed their condition, began to snowball, and then indulge in such other like pleasantries as boys always will when they spy a drunken man.

This action on the part of the boys aroused the wrath of one of the roughs and drawing a revolver from his pocket, he fired a shot into the crowd. Fortunately no one was hurt, but some of the youngsters were pretty badly frightened. After the shot was fired the men walked hurriedly east on the track, and were lost sight of before any one arrived on the scene to intercept them.

## Improvements at the County Asylum.

The commissioners on Saturday received the following bids for the building of an engine house at the poor farm:

Moellering & Paul.....\$370 00

Fred. Tice.....640 00

Carroll & Thibault.....524 49

Schnecker & Walda.....582 45

John Becker.....682 45

## THE RAILROADS.

#### Freights were light yesterday.

The Bass foundry has obtained the exclusive manufacture and sale of







**A Masterly Presentation of Demo-  
cratic Doctrines.**

over labor is desired, it is apt to go  
 But where the laboring population is  
 swollen beyond the necessities, and  
 such a plan as is now proposed is  
 carried out, the effect is to cheapen  
 labor. It is an outrage upon the labor  
 of the state, which is sure to be greatly  
 cheapened thereby. Understand this  
 right from the start, we will not be  
 asleep at all on this subject. We have  
 perhaps in 1880, as a party, as great  
 a battle to make as this mighty party  
 has ever made in the past. It is over  
 one of the old questions, the question  
 of perpetuity of the government. We  
 democrats stand by the union and by  
 the states—the union, with all the  
 powers which the constitution dele-  
 gates; by the states, with all  
 the rights and powers which  
 the constitution reserves to them-  
 selves. [Applause.] This is our  
 sentiment. We believe in it we have  
 no doubt about it. If there are those  
 who believe in this government, we regard  
 it as the best government ever estab-  
 lished on earth. Have you ever heard,  
 during the progress of the war, when  
 appeals were made to citizens to vol-  
 unteer, that sentiment was not ex-  
 pressed, "I will go, I will go, I will  
 go to war to preserve the government  
 in the world. That government re-  
 ceived the sanction and blessing of  
 the great men who established it, of  
 the immortal men who declared its sphere,  
 and expended its doctrines and pow-  
 ers, and in the war whatever was done  
 was that his government should be  
 preserved, and all the rights of the  
 nation and of the state maintained  
 without injury. We now hear it said  
 that for certain reasons there must  
 be a stronger government. What does  
 that mean? It means that the powers  
 reserved to the states under the con-  
 stitution are to be taken, one by one,  
 from the states and turned over to  
 the government of the United States.  
 It does not mean that the government  
 will protect the people better in their  
 lives and families and rights. In that  
 respect we now have the strongest  
 government in the world. We have  
 a government whose power and rights  
 comes from a population which is now  
 more than 45,000,000; a government  
 that rests upon the consent of the gov-  
 erned and has its power direct from  
 the people themselves. It does not de-  
 pend upon a standing army. It does not  
 depend upon the physical force we  
 can bring to bear in maintaining and  
 protecting the rights of the people.  
 The government of the United States  
 is not a government of physical force,  
 but is maintained by the sentiment of  
 the people as expressed by the consti-  
 tution and laws. It is because this  
 is a government which derives its pow-  
 ers from the consent of the governed,  
 that it is the strongest government in  
 the world. Our government is bound  
 to protect every man, not to make a  
 few prominent and great. It is to  
 take the poorest of men and make  
 him in the eye of the law, and in  
 the presence of the law, the equal of  
 the wealthiest man. It is to make  
 every man and make him, in re-  
 spect to legal right, the equal  
 of the strongest man; to take  
 of the most unpopular man, and  
 in respect to his legal rights,  
 make him the equal of the  
 greatest favorite in the land.  
 In that respect ours is the  
 strongest government in the  
 world, and I worship it next  
 to my God. [Applause.] They want  
 the man on horseback to represent  
 the institutions of our country. They  
 want the very reverse of that which,  
 I take it, our institutions rest upon,  
 the consent of the people. They  
 want to reverse our idea of govern-  
 ment and establish that of physical  
 force. I want no man on horseback  
 as the representative of our institu-  
 tions. [Cheers and applause.] When  
 I was abroad, two years ago, I saw  
 at one of the railroad stations a man  
 marching up and down, dressed in  
 uniform, and carrying a gun upon  
 his shoulder. He seemed to be guard-  
 ing something. Just then he passed  
 me, and I saw that he had on his  
 shoulders, carrying a great load of  
 vegetables from the country into  
 town. I asked how that came to be,  
 and they told me that of that people  
 that country there were about  
 400,000 men in a standing army.  
 That was the reason why the woman  
 I saw had taken the place of the  
 man, and was performing his work in  
 the field, and then and there I prayed  
 Heaven that such might never be the  
 case in the beautiful land I had come  
 from. And shall it be? Shall our  
 government pass out of the hands of  
 the civil authorities and rest upon  
 the sword and the sword because the  
 sentiment of our people will be that  
 the civil authority shall be maintained  
 above the military power, and that  
 the surest guarantee for the protec-  
 tion of the rights and interests of the  
 people in the highest degree will be to  
 maintain our institutions as they are.  
 It is not singular that this great repub-  
 lic is party and sure of victory in the  
 future, and assured of success, because  
 it is going to nominate Gen. Grant.  
 I have no doubt of his nomination.  
 It will venture upon a policy by  
 which they will tread under foot the  
 traditions of all generations since  
 Washington lived—the sentiment that  
 no man shall be president beyond a  
 second term, which was established  
 by Washington and copied by Jeff-  
 erson and Jackson. I believe that no  
 man is strong enough to break that  
 sentiment down. But to go back to  
 the subject we are speaking upon, we  
 must maintain the same sentiment.  
 We know that republicans are in the  
 habit, when we talk of rights of  
 the states, of asserting at once that we  
 are in favor of secession. I am  
 not going to argue that question,  
 because there is no man  
 who does not feel in his own  
 conscience its falsity. We would not  
 have the federal government de-  
 prived of any rights which the  
 constitution recognizes. We claim  
 no rights or no rights  
 of secession, and accept the  
 obligation of maintaining the fed-  
 eral union, and at the same time we  
 claim for the states and for the people  
 of all the states full enjoyment of  
 their domestic rights. Let me give  
 you an illustration of what I saw  
 abroad. I went into the house of  
 commons to hear the debates of the  
 parliament of England. The first bil-

they were sending millions of dollars out of the country to pay the interest on bonds. The democratic policy of reducing the debt and bringing about resumption was to increase the sales abroad, so that we sold more than we bought. Year ago, as I spoke to a democratic convention of this state, I said we should have a return to specie payment just as soon as we could accomplish this result. What has been our experience? Providence has given us a wonderful market, favored us with great crops, so that the last four years, including this year, we have sold foreign countries hundreds of millions more than we have purchased. And because of this confidence has been restored, and the country once more has the promise of prosperity.

I want to ask you one question. Anybody can answer it who will stop to think about it. Suppose the republican party, when the war closed, had cut off the expenditures so as to have saved that sum—\$30,000,000 yearly. From 1865 to 1875 they would have saved \$300,000,000—\$300,000,000 less than we have expended. If the party collected by hard taxation—do you believe that any panic would have arisen in 1873? Be honest with yourselves. If that economy that the democrats adopted in 1876, reducing expenditures \$30,000,000 yearly had been adopted in 1865, when the war closed, and had been maintained up to 1875, amounting to a saving of \$300,000,000 in all, do you believe there would have been any panic or hard times in this country? The money would have remained with the people. Gen. Jackson, in his administration, taught the sentiment that there ought not to be one single dollar collected from the people for the government, as would maintain the government economically administered, and every dollar collected and wasted is robbery upon the industry of this country. So, my fellow-citizens, I do not think that Mr. Sherman brought good times. I don't think the republican party brought them. I think, to tell the honest truth about it, that a kind Providence above, which gave us abundant crops, and and hard times in Europe that required the products that we had to sell, the market abroad and the wonderful production at home have given us a prospect of good times in this country. That is my real conviction about it, and to maintain the good time and not to check them, it requires of the government an economical administration of everything, just as the people when the panic came adopted economy in every family. Each of you saved something. When a dollar could be cut off in your family expenditures you cut it off. There were no silk goods bought that you could do without in your household. That is the reason why so much money was saved. The government has not cut down our expenditures for purchases abroad, millions and millions of dollars. From 1873 to 1878 your purchases abroad went down over two hundred millions per annum by the economy of our people, and the economy of congress has brought us, so far as our financial condition is concerned where we are to-day. Now, my fellow-citizens, we have a prospect of "good times" if we have good government, an economical one, and low taxation, and this can only come through economical administration.

What shall we have next? I say we must have fraternity between all the sections, and all the states of this country. Fraternity, between the east and the south and of the east and the west. Between the east and the west there are differences of interests and sentiments. Between the north and the south there are differences of opinions, but between all sections there should be no differences touching their political relations, no in respect to the laws and the constitution of the union, that are common to all. There is but one law to maintain, fidelity to the law, equality of all to the law, fidelity to every section of this union. [Applause.] The republican party, for years, has leaned upon passion and bitter sentiment. It seeks now to continue that passion in 1880 by an appeal to the people of the north. They say to you and to me, "a solid north against a solid south." I say that sentiment is unworthy any American citizen, and, in its nature, is unreasonable; I say instead of a solid north against a solid south, a solid union and a solid people, in favor of the union, and in favor of fair play among all the sections of this country. [Applause.]

The republicans are concerned when they talk about a solid south as being odious to them. They forced a solid south. It did not come of itself. It came as a birth of the republican policy in the south. Now let us look at that. How was it in the south after that start of the republicans? The people should not vote, and all the colored people should vote. They established the freedman's bureau to manage the colored people. These people through the agency of the bureau were to be managed as a republican power in the south. They said the colored people, through the management of the freedmen's bureau, must control every state of the south, and every state of the south must be republican, and they nearly accomplished that. They nearly made a "solid south," and nearly all the colored people representative that came from the south at that time were republicans, and I say to you that they established over the southern states the worst system of government that is possible on earth—a government that preyed upon the people, a government without responsibility, controlled by adventurers, who managed and controlled the colored people, as I have spoken of, and finally the colored people themselves could not stand it, and they turned. [Laughter and applause.]

The taxes became so heavy, the state debts so oppressive, the colored people turned against the republicans and voted with the democrats. That is the way that Mississippi came to be a democratic state, and that is the way that Wade Hampton came to be governor of South Carolina. [Ap-

plause.] When any republican diaphanous that I will then read senator Revels's letter. [Senator Revels was a colored United States senator from the state of Mississippi, and brother of Dr. Revels, who lived in this city, and whom many of you knew. He was senator from Mississippi at the time that Mississippi in 1875 went democratic for the first time, and four days after the election he wrote a letter to President Grant, and he told Grant that the reason that Mississippi had gone with the democrats was because the negroes would not stand the fraud any longer.] [Laughter and applause.] In the letter to President Grant, Senator Revels told him that a set of men had got control of the colored people, and had used them, and that servitude was worse than any system of slavery, and that was the reason why he turned against the democrats and got with the democrats. And that was what made Mississippi a democratic state. And Grant has not ever yet answered Revels's letter. [Applause.] When I have said things about the colored voter, I have been told that some of you are some good as colored voter. As soon as the states turned democratic, the officers there, for the plundering, were impeached, and some of them are in the penitentiary now—some of them, vagabonds and wanderers, absent from those states. [Laughter.] Are you not very much rejoiced that there is nearly a million bales of cotton now produced than there has been heretofore? Can you tell me the reason of it? I can tell you the reason of it. Better farming has been adopted, because down there they now have a chance to prosecute their business. It is not taxation all the time. There is something for the people. There is a better system of government over any people that you drive home away, there is no prosperity. A million bales of cotton this year will go to foreign lands, more than heretofore, because the white men and the negroes down there have driven the carpet-bagger out, and have established a good government. [Applause.] And for that million of bales that go to France, and Germany, and England, and for that untold thousands of hogheads of tobacco that the south has this year raised and sent abroad, the gold and silver is coming; and that ship that is upon the bounding waves to-night with this \$5,000,000 of gold, is to be landed next Tuesday at New York, and that ship is a messenger to tell us of a better time in the southern states. [Applause.] He who then says to me that I must occupy toward a section of this country an attitude of hostility is not a friend of Indiana. He is false to both north and south. The true friend of all sections of the country is that man who wishes to give good laws and an economical administration in every state, in every county, in every city, in every village, in every industry may be rewarded in returning prosperity. So they say solid north against a solid south. What are they mad at the south about? They say they are particularly mad about the brigadiers being in Congress. How are you going to help that, the people down there vote for such men? There is no use to complain about a thing you can't help. If, indeed, the brigadier is a bad thing how are you going to help it? The brigadier finds his place in congress just exactly as the representative in this district in Indiana finds his place in congress. This is because of the representative idea of the government. The people, through their districts and through states, choose their national law makers. That's the reason, here in Indianapolis, we have a representative of our choice. [Laughter.] Suppose we choose to elect a brigadier, it is nobody's business but the people of the district.

Suppose that a Massachusetts man were to come here into Indianapolis and were to abuse you democrats, or you republicans, because you elected a Matry. You would tell him to go back to Massachusetts, and make his criticism there; that we elected our representative under the principle of popular representation according to the constitution of our government. That's the answer you would make. [Applause.] Just as we elected Dr. De La Matry, so they elected their representatives down in the south, each fellow voting for his choice. So I expect it has to go on. Do you recollect when Dr. De La Matry was elected there were a good many people that were not pleased at it? I don't know, but I think they were not pleased now that they were. I am sure that most of us, that voted for him, did not go out to please them. I did not. I was trying to please myself. I didn't ask Massachusetts or South Carolina either what she thought about my voting for Dr. De La Matry. It was none of their business. It was none of your country and as one of the sovereigns I voted to please myself. Just so it is all over this land: people will vote for the man of their choice. Suppose now that the people of the south would say: Indiana did not elect good members of Congress; let us organize a solid solid south against Indiana. Let us cut off every fair thing that she may ask under the laws of the United States. If she asks for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, for the development of her northern commerce, for a canal for an improvement of the Ohio River, that her trade and commerce may go southward, we will cut her down, we will crush her. Suppose the south should say in respect to Indiana, because her delegation in congress might all be republican, that we will insult and outrage them. And so it is with us when we say because they elected members of congress that we didn't like them, that we're going to organize hostility against them. If you do, you organize in hostility against the principle of popular representation, which lies at the foundation of free government. I know that they are not so mad about brigadiers, only that they are democrats. It is a curious distinction they make. They make it clearly and always, and they never

make a mistake about it. I have never seen a brigadier get mad because Hayes has a republican for the major in his cabinet. They don't get very mad because there are five brigadiers in the United States courts administering the laws of the country. Oh, no, they don't get offended at that. But they are mad because the brigadiers in congress are democrats and because in association with the northern democrats they stand in the way of the policy of the republican party. Now, my fellow-citizens, what have the brigadiers done in congress, the four years, that they object to—that any man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress? Can you say that they have been passed? For you name a single act that you would wish undone? There are some things that I would like to have seen done that have not been accomplished. Let me tell you of a few things that have been done. The first thing that I would like of the expenditures in these four years of \$30,000,000 a year. The silver dollar has been restored to its place in the currency of the country. The southern war claims that had become a reproach and a shame upon the nation in enormous payments upon fraudulent loyalty and fraudulent claims—that has all been stopped. Last year there was only about \$5,000 appropriated to things of that sort. Before that time before the democrats got control of the house of representatives, as John Sherman said, in speech in Ohio, three years ago, that they had paid \$100,000,000 of southern war claims. We stopped the southern war claim business, and we have wiped out the test oath that they required of jurors in the United States courts. In order to get a jury hurry. Now the jurors in the United States courts are to be elected from good, worthy men. Would you like to undo any of that? What have the democrats done in congress for any man to find fault with these four years at the special or called sessions of congress? They did say that troops must not go to the polls any more to beat voters; and I say that, too. The issue is made—the fight is on us. We democrats have said that there must be no controlling the elections by the army. They have had long time ago in England and no troops in strike a voter in England; no troops can push him away, can jostle him, can insult him, nor be there to see him vote. And I want that we shall be just as free in that respect as the subjects of Queen Victoria. We have made that issue, and we are going to carry it out. We do not intend to be beaten by the swords of the troopers nor abused by the supervisors, nor applauded by the special emissaries. The issue is made. It is made plain. The issue is made. It is made plain. The issue is made. Perhaps it was not made as wisely as it might have been made. But it is made, and Hayes has said he will not have it. He said that by the abuse of the veto power. It is a fraud to say that the veto power in that case was used to preserve the constitution. Congress has the power to repeal any law that it is constitutional to enact. I suppose congress has as much power to repeal the law, which permits supervisors to be called to the polls, as Congress had to pass that law. He ought not to have done it. A man that got into office in this way ought to get into office in the same way. [Long continued applause.] We are going to vote going bills that don't involve any constitutional question at all, and we have got to break down that idea that the president can veto a bill simply because he don't like it. The veto power is to protect the constitution from invasion, to protect the other departments of the government from the unconstitutional interference by congress. But when it is a mere matter of judgment and opinion whether a law is a wise one or a politic one, the president has no right to exert his power against the popular judgment as expressed in congress. We have got to fight it out and we may just as well go at it deliberately. The elections must be maintained in this country. It is the only way that we have of expressing our opinion upon public matters. You attend meetings, you can vote resolutions, you can attend great demonstrations on the street, but after all the only practical way of expressing your opinion is at the ballot box, and that is at the ballot box, and that is at the ballot box. The little ballot that he drops in there is the written sentiment of the time, and it is the power that he has as a citizen of this great republic. It must not be interfered with. It must be preserved. I think you will preserve it. It is not always that Hayes will be doing this thing. He is a man, at least we have got a subject for effort—we have got something to work for. We have got the freedom of the ballot, the freedom of legislation, and the maintenance of the institutions of our country, as our fathers formed them, and as modified by the amendments to the constitution, to protect them and preserve; and I am proud to know that in 1876 the great army that rallied around that banner, representatives of American labor, was more than 1,000,000 strong. The greatest army the world ever organized was more than 1,000,000 strong. That voted for Tilden and Hendricks. [Long continued applause.] It was 300,000 majority over all, white and black voters of this country. It was more than a million of a majority of the white voters and a larger majority than was ever given in the history of the United States, that was ever given for the candidates for president and vice president of the United States. You, my fellow-citizens, that know my sentiments almost as though you could think with a glass, you men know that I didn't want to be a candidate for vice president of the United States. But when the word came over all the wires that 4,000,000 men had voted for me for the second office in the government, for that compulsion for no man could be more highly hon-

ored—I felt honored; but if I had received the votes of the people, as could have happened, I would have accepted them as the scriptures explain it, not going in at the straight gate, but had climbed over the wall, and round about that way; had I sneaked into the office, then, indeed, would I expect a man to honor me, for I could not honor myself. [Applause.] That is the condition of the two gentlemen that got in. There may be demonstrations upon the streets, and there may be shouts and hurrahs as they pass by, but history will write that story, and what she writes will never be obliterated. It goes to history, and down along all generations of time. Our president and our vice president came in without election, and it is the last time that story is to be written in the history of America. [Repeated and long continued applause.] Gentlemen, I have detained you very much longer than I expected to. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"] I really was not in a condition to address you as long as you have borneance and for your kind reception I must express my very cordial thanks, and ask that you all stand together. You know that is democratic spirit, and together side by side are the shoulders to shoulder the banner of music of the union, as we see the banner floating, as we see the myriads gathered going the same way, falling into line. We know we are marching on to victory and to a great and glorious triumph for the maintenance of the institutions of our country, and for the rights of all the people, high and low alike. [Repeated cheering.]

# Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,  
For all Skin Diseases.

**Unusually Efficacious.** CUTICURA is earnestly believed to be the only curative Specific Remedy for the cure of Psoriasis, Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Itch, Scald, Scabies, Pimples, Bores, Gums, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jaundice, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples, Bores, All Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald, Head, Dan's Disease, Ringworm, Tetter, Bores, Pimples, Malignant Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp, Ringworm, Tetter, Bores, Pimples, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Itchings, Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism, Gout, All Affections of the Muscles and Joints, Sciatic Affections, Dropsy, Drops, and Houseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT will take the humors out of the system until some time after a cure is effected.

**SKIN DISEASES.**  
A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen:  
For the benefit of the world I wish to  
make this statement: I have been afflicted  
with a skin disease for about five years,  
and have tried every remedy that I could  
hear of, without any relief, whatever,  
until I saw your CURICIA REMEDIES  
and used them, and am now well.

I certify that I only used them about  
two weeks until I was entirely well, but before  
I commenced using them, my face, breast  
and arms were covered with eruptions, and  
I often scratched the blood from my body.  
I am now entirely well and think you  
CURICIA REMEDIES are the best for skin  
diseases that ever was brought before the  
public.

Very gratefully yours, F. M. FOP.

**SALT RHEUM.**  
**Helpless for Eight Years—Unab-**  
**le to Walk--Got About on Hands**  
**and Knees--A Wonderful**  
**Cure**

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum on my face, and arms, and legs, and it was so bad that my arms and legs, I was not able to walk only on my hands and knees, for over a year. I have not been able to help myself in the slightest degree, but after using your ointment, not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So I tried your ointment, and it cured me all along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDY. It cured me in a few days, and I am now free from the tumor to the surface of my skin. I would drop off as it came out, until now I am cured. I am glad to tell you that you must heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud let them write and I will send them the medicine themselves. WILL McDONALD, 1.35 Butterfield St., Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1892.

**CUTICURA SOAP,**

**Medicinal and Toilet.**—Is prepared in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the application of the hair of men and women who shave and are troubled with tender faces, for those who desire clean and wholesome Sides and Scalps, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks Potter, Chemists and Dispensers, 250 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., and are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 50 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, three cakes, 80 cents.

**COLLINS** These plasters are

**COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS**

new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw inflammation from the Liver, Kidneys, stimulate the stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Billious Colic prevent Ague, Malaria and other Diseases. Get the genuine.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

**James Fox,**  
Wholesale Dealer in  
Anthracite, Hocking Valley and Bituminous

**COAL.**

Also agent for the celebrated  
**Piedmont Blacksmith Coal,**  
the best in the world.  
Western agent for Boyd, Stickney & Co.  
**Yard, corner Clinton and Railroad Sts.**  
Down town office, 77 Calhoun street.



**D.D. WEISELL**  
**DENTIST**  
34 Calhoun St.

**Ugole Pneumatic Mallet of his**

A new and scientific manner of his own inven-  
 tion for  
 Making Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.  
 Inserts Silver Fillings that do not turn  
 black.  
 Administers Gas and Extracts Teeth with-  
 out pain.  
 Makes Artificial Teeth that restore natural  
 expression.  
 And offers and experience of over twenty  
 years as a  
 Guarantee that all work will be satisfac-  
 tory.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
DAILY SENTINEL.



# Root & Company

## HOLIDAY GOODS

We take much pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that we have now in stock the largest and most varied line of goods and gifts ever before offered in this city. The HOLIDAY GOODS are now in, and we have been able to display. Among them will be found the most beautiful and useful articles, and at prices that the prudent will appreciate.

## Lace Goods.

Lace Handkerchiefs in Real and Imitation Laces; Real Point, Duchesse, Thread and Beaded Laces; Collars and Bands; Point, Duchesse and Valenciennes Cuffs for Dress Fronts (new and elegant); Elegant Toilet Sets in Lace and Linen, and Lace and Beaded Cuffs; Collars and Bands; and all other articles of taste and utility of made-up lace, really beautiful.

## Handkerchiefs

In Silk, Embroidered, Plain, Colored, Border, hem-stitched and Baby Antelope, raw silk and unbleached. Also, elegant and useful. Pocket Books in leather, silk and metal. Collared Corsets and Baskets in latest and durable cases.

## Gents' Furnishing Goods.

White and fancy Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Scarf-pins, Sleeve-buttons, etc.

## GLOVES.

Ladies' Mitts in 4, 5 and 8 buttons, in several fourth distinct and desirable shades. Ladies' and Gentlemen's dressed Kid, Kid-lined, Dog-skin, Deer-skin-lined and Cashmere Gloves.

## Kalo Meda Ware.

The first line ever brought to this market, approaching completeness. In it will be found many articles of great utility, excellence and decided utility.

## Toilet Quilts, Table Cloths, Damask Sets

In white and colors, etc., etc.

The above commodities but a very few of the many smaller articles especially appropriate for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. We have a large stock of goods and gifts, and we are prepared to furnish you with all that you require at the lowest prices.

## ROOT & COMPANY,

Calhoun Street.

## Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

## THE WEATHER.

Reported for the "Sentinel" and Corrected Daily by F. Z. Thiers, Druggist, 80 Calhoun Street.

(See level of the city 773 feet.)

Hour of observation. Barom. Therm. in shade. Wind. Direction. Force.

10.00 a. m. yesterday..... 30.15 31 31  
2.00 p. m. yesterday..... 30.15 31 31  
8.00 a. m. yesterday..... 30.15 31 31  
2.00 p. m. to-day..... 30.15 31 31  
8.00 a. m. to-day..... 30.15 31 31  
2.00 p. m. to-day..... 30.15 31 31

INDICATIONS.

The indications are for stationary weather.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Indications: For the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, colder and clearer, clearing weather followed in western part by falling barometer and slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. For the lower lake region, rising barometer, brisk and occasionally high western winds, colder, partly cloudy weather accompanied by light rains, rain along the lower lakes, probably followed over Lake Superior and Lake Michigan by falling barometer, easterly winds and slowly rising temperature.

French novelties, in unique patterns of gent's jewelry, rolled gold plate, color and wear guaranteed, shown by Sam, Pete & Max. 15d

Florida Oranges at Pyke's Grocery, 14 West Berry street.

Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 10 a pound at the "Star." 12,13

Chaska keeps constantly on hand a full line of Gents' underwear.

If you want a nice holiday present for your wife come and select a pair of those fine Engravings, a pair of Pastels or a fine Gilt Frame French Plate Pier Mirror. Jos. M. Mayer, 142 Calhoun street. 12,15f

The only genuine buckwheat flour in the city, just received at Pyke's Grocery.

Just received the largest line of Steel Engravings ever brought to the city, at Jos. M. Mayer's, 142 Calhoun street. 12,15f

The Garland and Astral Base Burners are the two very best stoves. Do not buy any other when you can get one of those at the same price at Ash's, No. 9 East Columbia street. 11f

For dress making and plain sewing, go to Mrs. Latham's, No. 12 Columbus street, second floor. 23,15

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat Flour, \$5.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

Maple House.

Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 10 a pound at the "Star." 12,13

## THE CITY.

Snow.

Quails are scarce.

Real estate is active.

The fair was a success.

Prepare for Christmas.

The holiday train begins.

Wheat is holding its own.

Frank Comer's boy.

White Johnson has departed.

The ice crop is being harvested.

"Across the Continent" to-night.

The temperance boom continues.

Calhoun street captured the eagle.

The holidays are approaching rapidly.

New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

The small-pox fiend has broken loose.

C. L. G. Meyer has returned to St. Louis.

The tramps are becoming more numerous.

H. Howe, the new restaurateur, has pestered out.

Next year is leap year and keep your eye on it.

John Mohr captured the chair on Saturday night.

The city band will hop on the night after Christmas.

Order your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Calhoun street nabbed the eagle on Saturday night.

The corner on "on" still continues at the Gazette office.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Benoy spent Sunday in this city.

A good place to put the eagle is now being looked for.

Chief Vogel talks to the telephone nuisance with a "big, big D."

"Our Place" has been repainted and furnished in elaborate style.

Mrs. Aufrecht has returned from a protracted visit to Philadelphia.

The weather clerk is figuring on four inches of snow for Christmas.

Three first-class entertainments are booked for the Academy this week.

The Senglaub will give another entertainment on New Year's night.

Samuel Nier has been removed from St. Joseph's hospital to Warsaw.

Sam Sinclair goes home every night at 8 o'clock—purposely to sit in his chair.

No half votes were recorded for Calhoun street Saturday night—all whole ones.

Get your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Secure seats at George Fowler's for "Across the Continent" and "Our Next President."

W. H. Bryant has been appointed guardian of minor children of Mrs. Margaret W. Hill.

Trinity Church (Episcopal) will reopen next Sunday with its new pastor, the Rev. Webb.

Stan Frazier is expected to strike this burg about next Tuesday. Keep your eye on the date.

Mergenthien's new sign attracts general attention. It is perhaps the prettiest sign in the city.

As the cold season has opened, there is a visible increase in the number of free lodgers at the calaboose.

Wally Dawson is now living in Oakland, Cal., where he has purchased an interest in a large hotel.

A man named Lynch, living at Carr Creek, was admitted to the St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday.

The new Hamilton Bank notes have arrived. Specimens can be seen by calling on any reporter in the city.

H. Shair left Saturday for the death-bed of his mother. He leaves a son lying very low with typhoid fever.

The Arions will give another concert during Christmas week, and a masquerade ball in the latter part of January.

There is now no reasonable doubt but that the Wabash will be a double track road within a very few years at the farthest.

The Fort Wayne stilt market is on the rise. The Fort Wayne Medical College is now offering \$28.62 for prime stiffs delivered on the side track.

M. S. Philey must stand trial for the careless shooting of Rosanna Peters, last summer, in which Robert Brackenridge and John Muirhead were also implicated.

The funeral procession of Miss Maggie Whitaker, which left the cathedral yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest that passed through the city for a long time.

Andrew Dykes, one of the best known of Allen county's citizens and a resident of this county for the past forty-five years, died at his residence in Washington township about two miles north of the city last night at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The funeral procession will leave his late residence at 10 o'clock and the services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Hammerslag's nobby "Broadway Ulster," a new stock, shown this day by Sam, Pete & Max. 12d

Just received, at A. Mergenthien & Co.'s Bazaar, a full line of Fichus Lace Ties, Kid Gloves, Ties, Felt Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Call and examine them.

Big Reduction.

All persons who wish to avail themselves of the 10 percent reduction in the price of a suit of clothes can make something by purchasing of A. Foster. The reduction will last until the 10th of February.

Go to Chaska's for notions.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Fred Voetter Thrown Out by a Run-away Team.

His Death Early Sunday Morning.

A shocking and fatal accident occurred just west of the city on Saturday night, whereby Fred Voetter, a former living about four and a half miles west in Abolite township, and well known in this city, suffered injuries from which he died in six hours.

Mr. Voetter had been in the city on Saturday afternoon on business, and at about 7 o'clock, or shortly after, started to go home. He was driving a pair of rather spirited horses, hitched to a comparatively new buggy.

How the horses got out of the control of Mr. Voetter will necessarily remain a mystery.

At any rate they did get out of his control, and near the residence of John Orff ran into a pile of timbers used in rebuilding the canal bridge at that place. Mr. Voetter was here thrown out upon the ground,

and crushing his skull. He was found there in a dying condition shortly afterwards.

The first that was known of anything unusual was discovered by Mrs. Orff, who heard the team crossing the bridge. She distinguished by the sound that they passed over very rapidly making apparently only about four jumps to clear it, which was followed by a little more noise, the nature of which she does not remember. She became uneasy and told her daughter that she believed something was the matter. The hired man and Mr. Orff then got a lantern and went down to the road, and there, about twelve feet from the gate discovered Mr. Voetter lying in

A POOL OF BLOOD,

and apparently dead, while the wrecked buggy, in the timbers near by, told the tale of the accident as far as it ever will be told. Mr. Orff at once procured a vehicle and conveyed the man to the City Hospital, where Drs. Myers, Heuchling, Gregg and others attended him. His skull was badly fractured and several pieces were removed. He remained unconscious until about 2 o'clock a. m., when he died.

Mr. Voetter was about thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a beloved wife to mourn his loss. He was married about eight years ago, and leaves no children. At the time of his death he was living on his brother's farm, more commonly known as

THE HOLMES PLACE,

and situated about four and one-half miles west of the city, as above stated. He carried an insurance on his life of \$2,000, in the Mutual of New York.

His brother, Julius Voetter, living at Pittsburgh, was telegraphed for and arrived this morning, and accompanied the remains to Salem, O., where they will be interred to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLIVER DONN BYRON.

Oliver Donn Byron will appear to-night in his great sensational drama "Across the Continent." Mr. Byron's reputation as an actor has been fully established at every place he has yet appeared. The drama is a peculiar one and is especially adapted to Mr. Byron's inimitable style, and will bring down the house. Everybody should go and hear him to-night, as it is not probable that he will appear in Fort Wayne again for several years. Reserved seats can now be obtained at Fowler's at the popular prices.

JOHN DILLON.

Everybody knows old John Dillon, without a question the best low comedian on the American stage to-day. Although this will be his first visit to Fort Wayne, his reputation has been so well and firmly established on American boards that his success here is already guaranteed. He will appear in "Our Next President," which has drawn crowded houses and the highest encomiums of the press in Cincinnati and Chicago during the past two weeks. He will be supported by Miss Louisa Dillon and J. W. Blaisdell. No one should miss this opportunity of seeing John Dillon. The box sheet is now open.

The Gazette has been boasting for the past two or three months that it was the only paper in the city that gave the latest authentic railroad news to its readers, and on frequent occasions has taken the SENTINEL to task for alleged mistakes in some of its items. Now we would like to call attention to some of the authentic (?) items in the Gazette. In last Saturday's issue it said that "Pittsburgh engine No. 15, wrecked at the collision at Warsaw, yesterday morning, will be in for repairs to-day." The Gazette is now informed that there is no engine No. 15 on this division of the Pittsburgh and never was; that there was no wreck at Warsaw on the day mentioned, and also that there has been no collision on this road for over a month. The only trouble on the road for some time occurred at Selby, five miles west of Warsaw, on last Friday morning, when two cars on track No. 15 left the track, detaining all trains for about four hours. In the same issue the Gazette also says the boiler for a new engine, to be numbered 165, was taken to the machine shop on Friday. If the Gazette man would have taken a walk through the round house before he had published that item, he would have seen engine No. 155 there, and it has been on the road for over a year.

Mountains of new and beautiful silk handkerchiefs at 50 cents and upwards. SAM, PETE & MAX. 15d

Chaska never misrepresents any article to his customers.

## TOPICS.

A Collection of Interesting Items Relating to Our Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests.

The Bass Foundry has closed a large contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for car wheels.

Business is rushing at Old's factory.

A full force is working ten hours a day at the Pittsburgh shops.

Chas. Olds is behind on bridge work. He has all that he can do to fill orders.

Bosker & White Report trade booming. They are building up an immense business.

There is talk of forming a company to heat Fort Wayne by steam.

Kerr Murray's shops are crowded with work. They will remain in Fort Wayne.

The new gas company is not yet ready for business.

Hanna, Wiler & Co. will put on another travelling man January 1.

The Hunsmer Manufacturing Company has just employed thirty more hands.

A reporter for the SENTINEL is informed that there will be no important changes in the travelling men for our leading firms for 1880.

Frank Caswell will again go on the road for Evans, McDonald & Co. Ed. Cray will go in the store.

H. T. Stapleford has refused a flattering offer to travel for a Toledo jobbing firm, and will remain with Hanna, Wiler & Co. another year.

Hoffman Brothers are turning out an immense quantity of work.

The Peters Box and Lumber Company reports a steady improvement in business.

Eckert's packing house is not equal to the demands made by the home trade and will soon be enlarged.

Centlivre's Brewery is working a full force and turning out immense quantities of beer.

McKean & O'Rourke are building up an immense trade for their soap.

John B. Manning & Co. are running their mills to their full capacity and report a largely increased demand for their goods.

It is rumored that Capt. White will remove his Fruit House to Columbus street; also that he will build at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets and locate his establishment there.

That furniture factory may be considered a fixed fact.

Another addition will be built to Bass's Foundry next season.

T. Trentman & Son's sales this year have been the largest in the history of the firm.

Evans, McDonald & Co. are negotiating for the Miller building on Clinton street, which they propose connecting with their Berry street store, just about doubling the capacity of their establishment.

Shurick & Olds are making heavy shipments eastward.

Every manufacturing institution in the city is now in full blast.

Capt. J. B. White, on Thursday last, purchased the 4-story stone front building, formerly owned by B. W. Oakley & Son, No. East Columbia street, for \$5,000 cash. The building 20 feet front by 110 feet deep. Just previous to Col. Oakley's death he was offered \$18,000 for this property, but refused. Since that time it passed into the possession of Geo. P. Bissell & Co., of Hartford for \$9,000, the amount they had loaned on it. They had since received an offer of \$7,000. Capt. White seems to be investing quite liberally on Columbia street, as he recently became the owner of Cole-riek's Opera House.

A prominent wholesale house of this city is said to have cleared \$25,000 in the last thirty days, by the recent advance in prices.

S. Bash & Co. have purchased the Smick agricultural warehouse on the corner of Columbia street and the canal basin. They will probably remove their establishment to that place.

RELIGIOUS.

The cathedral was crowded yesterday morning.

A rich harvest of souls is being gathered at the revival meetings.

Dr. Stone preached an eloquent discourse on Heaven yesterday morning.

The Rev. Crosby preached to a large audience at the Universalist Church yesterday.

The Rev. Moffatt's text yesterday morning was "Lovest Thou Me?" The sermon was an able one.

The Rev. J. V. Hickman, of Angola, preached at Plymouth Church yesterday morning and evening to large and delighted audiences.

Rev. Mahin, of the Wayne Street M. E. Church, delivered an eloquent discourse Sunday morning, the house being filled to overflowing.

The fair is over, and the managers can congratulate themselves over the eminent success which the venture proved. Financially it was a success, and it was a success, charitably it was a success, and in every instance and feature as well as collectively, it was an unequalled success.

On Saturday night the attendance was very large, and everybody went there with their pocket-book in their hand, and the purse strings hanging out.

The contest for the eagle was the principal feature of the evening, and contrary to expectation, Calhoun street carried off the prize.

The votes when finally declared stood as follows: Calhoun 2548, Columbia 2006, Berry 208, Main, 83, Hanna 38, and Broadway 23.

The receipts from this scheme were \$490.25. The entire receipts were about \$3,000, leaving a net balance of over \$1,500.

What will fill your child's soul with greater joy than one of our beautiful suits or overcoats? Prices from the lowest up. SAM, PETE & MAX. 15d

For a fine quality of Germantown yarn go to Chaska's.

Elegant Bronz Pins, Eardrops, Necklaces, Rings, Charms, etc., for ladies, at A. Mergenthien & Co.'s Bazaar.

Pearl Fans in all the latest patterns. Mayor & Graff's.

## R. W. TAYLOR.

Once Prominent and Wealthy Business Man Dies at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Sketch of a Brilliant and Financially Unfortunate Career.

R. W. Taylor died at the St. Joseph's Hospital this morning. He was born in Glastonbury, Vt., and was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Taylor came to this city in the year 1835 or 1836 and commenced business. In 1845 he occupied an old frame storehouse on the present site of the Keystone Block, where he was engaged in the mercantile business in the general line. In 1844 he built a large waterroom on Pearl street, which was destroyed by fire in the year 1870. This establishment he ran in connection with his other business, which, beside the general store, at this time included a hardware store, situated where Shoaff's saddlery is now located. He, however, soon found that he had too many irons in the fire, and accordingly disposed of his interests in the other branches of business and for some time confined himself exclusively to the produce business at his new ware house. He accumulated considerable and invested part of his money in wheat speculation which proved singularly fortunate until about the year 1855 or '56 he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Fort Wayne. He had at that time a surplus of \$40,000 lying idle in the New York banks, besides which he owned the block on which Underhill's marble yard is situated, the lot on which Wolf's meat market stands and also owned a farm west of the city and forty acres of land in the vicinity of the Lutheran Cemetery. His total wealth was estimated at about \$250,000 with no liabilities. Shortly after he engaged in a wheat speculation with a dealer named Hopkins living in Toledo. They bought up large quantities of wheat to ship to Europe. This speculation proved a most disastrous one, as he lost \$43,000 on one shipment alone, and other minor losses occurred right upon this which crippled him to no small extent. He ventured to again retrieve his losses but lost again and repeatedly, until finally the fire which destroyed his ware house in 1870, was the last straw which broke the camel's back, and Mr. Taylor's financial career was at an end. Since that time he has been chewing the bitter cud of adversity, and during the last years of his life he was a complete physical and financial wreck. Since last summer he has been an inmate of St. Joseph's hospital, and for several months past was unable to speak or help himself in any way. This end of a career which was, for a time, so brilliant and promising, carries its own moral. Mr. Taylor lost his wife in 1870. He had no children. The remains will be interred to-morrow in Lindenwood Cemetery.

ALAS FOR THE RARITY

Of Christian Charity Under the Sun.

What is the Matter With the Home for the Friendless?

On last Friday an account was given in the SENTINEL of a woman who was taken to the Home for the Friendless by Capt. Smith Thursday night, she having been found in a rather precarious condition and entirely unfit to travel. Capt. Smith left her there believing that she would be properly cared for. On the contrary she was held over night and in the morning was turned out by the matron for some reason or other; ostensibly because they were crowded. The unfortunate lady made her way to the residence of Capt. Smith and related to him what had occurred. He kept her at his house until evening and then procured a pass for her as far as Crestview for which point she left at 11:45 that night.

The question now naturally arises, for what purpose is the Home for the Friendless maintained? Here is the case of a woman who was absolutely friendless, who was in a condition in which it was unsafe for her to attempt to travel, a woman who was unfortunately in more ways than one relating her case to Capt. Smith. That gentleman knowing that there is an institution in the city for the relief of such cases, and believing the woman to be in every way worthy of kind attention, conducted his charge thither only to have her thrust back at him again the next day.

It looks very much as though "Home for the Friendless" is a misnomer. It appears as though friends were necessary to procure quarters in this alleged charitable institution. The managers of the "Home" have frequently made appeals through these columns for support from the citizens. The SENTINEL has always encouraged the support, believing it to be a truly charitable refuge.

The state provides for its support by apportioning certain fines and forfeitures to be placed to its credit, and every one who has any interest in the poor, at all, feels an interest in the "Home." And yet, when a truly deserving person applies for admission, she is unceremoniously refused, and is obliged to seek other relief. This lady should have received shelter out of humanity if not out of charity. The SENTINEL is of the opinion that if this institution receives the support of the people it must adopt a different course, and be an asylum for the "friendless" as well as a refuge from shame.







TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains at Port Wayne.

SOUTH DEPOT.			
<i>Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R.</i> (Trains run by Columbus Time.)			
Cin. & G. R. mail and ex.	2:30pm	3:00pm	
Accommodation	2:45pm	3:15pm	
Potomac express	7:45pm	8:00pm	
Local freight		7:10am	
<i>Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne &amp; Chicago R. R.</i> (Trains run by Columbus Time.)			
Mail and express	2:30pm	3:00pm	
East line	2:45pm	3:15pm	
Atlantic express	7:45pm	8:00pm	
Local accommodation	11:50pm	12:00pm	
Local freight		7:10am	
<i>Wabash Railway.</i> (Trains run by Chicago Time.)			
Lighting express	2:30pm	3:00pm	
Atlantic express	7:45pm	8:00pm	
Express	1:30pm	4:00pm	
Freight and accom.	1:30pm	5:30am	
<i>Westward.</i>			
Pacific ex. and loc. p's.	5:00am	5:30am	
Year line	8:30am	8:40am	
Through express	8:30am	9:00am	
Freight and accom.	9:00am	9:30am	
<i>Cincinnati, Richmond &amp; Ft. Wayne R. R.</i> (Trains run by Columbus Time.)			
Cin. & G. R. mail and ex.	1:30pm	2:00pm	
Accommodation	1:45pm	2:15pm	
Local freight	4:00pm	4:30am	
<i>NORTH DEPOT.</i>			
<i>Ft. Wayne, Muncie &amp; Cincinnati R. R.</i> (Trains run by Columbus Time.)			
Cin. & Ind. p's.	1:30pm	1:45pm	
Indianapolis express	1:45pm	2:00pm	
Indianapolis accom.	11:00am	11:15am	
Local freight	9:00pm	9:30am	
<i>Ft. Wayne, Jackson &amp; Saginaw R. R.</i> (Trains run by Chicago Time.)			
Mail	2:30pm	3:00pm	
Express	3:30pm	4:00pm	
Accommodation	2:00am	2:30am	

Daily Sentinel.

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CIRCULATION

Of The "Daily Sentinel."

The following is the circulation of the "Daily Sentinel" for the week ending December 13th, 1879:	
Monday, Dec. 8	4,368
Tuesday, Dec. 9	4,416
Wednesday, Dec. 10	4,368
Thursday, Dec. 11	4,368
Friday, Dec. 12	4,368
Saturday, Dec. 13	4,468

Thurs. 26,376  
Average for the week, 4,396  
Personally appeared before me, Robert A. Meers, a notary public in and for the county of Allen and state of Indiana, WILLIAM E. Nelson, one of the publishers of the Port Wayne "Daily Sentinel," who being duly sworn testified that the above is a true statement of the circulation of the "Sentinel" for the above dates.  
ROBERT A. MEERS, Notary Public.

A DESPERATE PLOT.

The great conspiracy by which the results of the presidential election of 1876 were set aside, the verdict of the people annulled, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the lawfully elected president, defrauded of his office, and R. B. HAYES, who was defeated by an overwhelming majority, inaugurated, proved conclusively that the radicals do not propose to surrender the control of the government without a desperate struggle. Indications are already coming to the surface that another conspiracy has been formed to set aside the verdict of the people next year, in the event that it should be recorded, as it doubtless will be, against the republican party. The success of the great fraud of 1876-77 showed to what an extent the public conscience had been debauched during the war and reconstruction epoch, and has emboldened the prime movers in that terrible crime to plot its repetition. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer gives the full particulars of this dastardly scheme.

In the first place the republicans have determined to make no effort to carry any southern state; on the contrary they are determined that the south shall be solid. A part of this programme was carried out in the recent Louisiana campaign. There was talk of sending a lot of prominent northern republicans to canvass that state; but this talk suddenly ceased, and no one went down except GEX. WOODFORD, of New York, after whose arrival there was a sudden and inexplicable apathy among the republicans. They made no effort to carry the state. In some parishes, where there was a large negro vote, not a single republican ballot was cast; and this is now cited as a proof of "bulldozing" and "intimidation."

The first part of the programme then, is to keep the south solid, so as to inflame the north. But the most daring scheme is developing itself in New York, where the republicans have a decided majority in the legislature, although the state has a democratic majority of 40,000 to 50,000. It is proposed that the legislature shall change the mode of appointing presidential electors, so that they shall be chosen by that body instead of the people. It has the technical right to make this change, and if deemed necessary it is believed that the present republican legislatures in the democratic states of New Jersey and Connecticut will do likewise.

Senator CARPENTER, in a recent interview, claimed to believe that the democrats propose to inaugurate the next president, by force or fraud, whether he is elected or not. Of course no democrat ever thought of such a thing. Since that time the radical organs have charged that the democratic officials of Maine propose to count the republicans out in that state, steal the legislature, and probably secure the senatorship, as well as the electoral vote, the latter in the manner threatened by the republicans in New York. These charges are of course false, but they are made to prepare the public mind for the contemplated revolutionary proceedings of the plotters.

The programme then is to keep the south solid; to inflame sectional feeling in the north; prepare the public for desperate acts, and to then steal the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and to get that of Indiana by means of negroes imported from the south.

Can this whole plot succeed? One would have promptly answered no before the success of the conspiracy of 1876-7. But the two chief engineers of that fraud, MORTON and CHANDLER, are gone, and there are none to fill their places. Will the people again submit to be defrauded? We think not. We believe an attempt to carry out the above nefarious plot, if persisted in, would be followed by civil war. But the democrats must use their utmost endeavors to throttle it in its conception. Forewarned is forearmed. Let time be taken by the forelock, and preparations made to vindicate in 1880 the right of the people to choose their rulers, and settle, once for all the radical scheme of empire.

GRANT dodges all questions about the presidency. If he were not a candidate he would doubtless say so, and put SHERMAN, BLAINE et al. out of misery.

NEWS NOTES.

Hon. James M. Edmunds, city postmaster of Washington, died Sunday afternoon.

Mr. James D. Butler, late publisher of the Pantograph, of Little Rock, Ark., died Sunday of dropsy.

It is reported that the United States circuit court at Topeka, Kan., set aside the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railway to Jay Gould, and refused to order another sale.

The eastern field trials for hunting dogs at Robinson's Island, N. Y., ended Saturday; the most important and interesting event of the meeting was the contest for the brace stakes and was won by the setters Glen and Ned owned by Henry F. Allen, of Brooklyn.

A committee consisting of Richard Smith, D. Welding, Amor Smith, Jr., and S. H. Drew, left Cincinnati by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sunday night to urge the republican national committee to select Cincinnati as the place for holding the next republican convention.

A dispatch from Los Pinos agency dated December 12th, says: "The prisoners are on their way here, and are expected to reach here to-morrow. Ouray leaves in the morning for the camp of Jack and Colerog to arrange for certain Indians to accompany the commission to Washington."

A company has been organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with a capital of \$10,000, to publish a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to the interests of the army and navy, and to be called the Army and Navy Register. E. H. Hudson, of the Boston Herald, will have editorial charge.

Col. Zeh Ward, lessee of the Arkansas penitentiary, has closed the contract for the construction of the Little Rock and Pine Bluff Railroad. Work will be commenced immediately at Little Rock. Four hundred convicts will be employed, the grading to be completed April 1st, and the entire road in operation in July, 1880.

Another petition asking an investigation of the charges that the election returns had been tampered with, was sent from Portland, Me., Saturday, to the governor and council. The list of names embraces many of the most

prominent and distinguished citizens of Portland, including Lott Morrill, Sidney Peckham and Israel Washburne, Jr.

Herbert McAllister of Barry county, Mich., was married about three years ago to Miss Ella Pennoch. They have a little daughter now that has larger possessions in the grand parent line than any other child yet heard from. It has four grand parents, six great grand parents and four great great grand parents living, making a grand total of fourteen grand parents of greater or less greatness. The baby is a handsome child and seems to bear its burden with ease. Now if any of our readers know of any baby of its age that can toe the scratch with a larger parentage than this, let them step forward and take the cake.

STATE NEWS.

Anna Walker, of Washington, is mysteriously missing.

Perry Griffen, at Union City, last Thursday, had his arm crushed while coupling cars.

Wm. Taylor was sentenced for life at Terre Haute on Thursday for the murder of Thos. Cowper.

Louisa Kratz, of Evansville, a nineteen-year-old girl, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

A pair of New Albany gentlemen had a fight over the pronunciation of the word "phantomine."

John Jessup, of Richmond, did the buzz saw act on Thursday, and mourns the loss of several fingers.

R. B. Bentley, the man who was caught in the machinery of his saw-mill at Carthage on Tuesday morning, has since died.

Martha McConnell told Flora Simmons that she was a mother. A Greensburg jury valued the information at \$800, which Martha must pay.

Ira Mason, proprietor of a millinery store and notion merchant at Goshen, was closed up by his creditors on Thursday. Liabilities not ascertained.

James Cornutt, jr., who resided three miles south of Tipton, was kicked in the stomach by a vicious horse, and lived but a few moments after the accident.

Mat Scoll, a railroad carpenter employed on the railroad bridge at Brookville, fell to the river bed, a distance of twenty feet, severely injuring himself internally. His recovery is doubtful.

John Gibbs, known to every one in Seymour as the colored well-digger and whitewasher, was buried alive while digging a well in the stable of L. L. Shields, a half mile north of that city. It took four hours to exhumate the body.

Dr. A. Dunnington, of Cloverdale, stumbled over a stile-block and broke his right arm. The broken member had scarcely been dressed before a sunlight lamp was overturned and broken and his little child burned in the flames, but not fatally.

Mrs. Perry Dell's residence, at Keystone, near Montpelier, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss estimated at \$1,000. This makes the third house burned in that place during the past year, all supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The heirs of the late Gen. W. S. Hillyer, a member of Gen. Grant's staff during the war, who died in Washington City in 1874, have entered suit in the Floyd circuit court to obtain \$10,000 left their father under the will of the late Elias Ayers, an uncle of Gen. Hillyer.

For some time past there have been mysterious parties stoning the night train on the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, at the first crossing south of Shelby. An engineer lately recognized the party as composed of three men. On Wednesday night, as the south-bound freight came along, the stoning was resumed, when a brakeman shot one of the stoning parties.

Wm. H. Converse, master mechanic of the Pan Handle shops at Richmond, met with a terrible accident Friday evening about 8 o'clock, which resulted in death at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. He was crossing a switch and did not perceive a section of freight cars by which he was struck, knocked down and caught between the brake and truck and carried a distance of fifty feet, when the cars were stopped. Jacks had to be used to release him. He suffered great agony until death relieved him.

The experts who were employed by the board of county commissioners of Lawrence county, to examine the books of ex-Auditor Dean for the year 1878, have made a partial report, in which they inform the board that up to the present time they have discovered errors amounting to \$3,000 in the duplicate for that year. Carelessness in extensions and footings up is the cause. The parties who have not paid as much taxes as they owed in consequence of the errors, will, as a matter of course, be compelled to pay it at once.

Jacob Willis was indicted by the United States grand jury at Rushville for forging the name of W. S. Conde, his lieutenant in the army, to some pension papers, in order that he might be placed on the pension roll. When he was arraigned before Judge Gresham, at Indianapolis, he pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself on the mercy of the court. The Judge did not sentence him, but has written to President Hayes, stating that, in his opinion, the offense was committed through poverty and ignorance. A petition, signed by some of the leading citizens, will also be presented to the president, asking that Wilson go acquit.

A Little Rock Horror.

A two-story brick livery stable, occupied by A. J. Gillis, at Little Rock, Ark., burned Saturday. A cotton compress adjoining was also destroyed. The family of Gillis were asleep in the second story, and Mr. Gillis and wife dropped their children out of the window to the ground below. The wife was suffocated by the smoke, and fell

back was burned. Gillis jumped from the window and was picked up in an unconscious condition from injuries about the head. It is thought that he inhaled the flames, and is fatally injured. Both children were severely injured. About ten horses and several carriages were destroyed. About 100 bales of cotton were burned to the compass. Loss, about \$10,000 on stable and stock. The compress is injured to the amount of \$25,000; insurance only \$1,000. There was \$10,000 insurance on the burned cotton. A fireman named Brown was dangerously hurt from the falling of the outer stairway of the Odd Fellows' building.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Yakob Kahn has arrived at Lapore.

The Paris Temps says no modification of the ministry will be made until after the adjournment of the chambers.

Eight thousand persons were present at the Bollina meeting and 3,000 at the meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon Sunday.

The governor general of Karkhoff has issued orders prohibiting the public manufacture, sale or possession of any explosive materials.

Marcus Martin, Bonapartist, has been elected to the municipal council of Paris, beating the republican candidate by a large majority.

The enemy in the vicinity of Cuhul numbers 12,000 men. The twentieth Madras infantry has been ordered to prepare immediately for active service in Burma.

Russian revolutionary papers are being smuggled into Russia from Switzerland. One has been discovered containing a letter from Vera Sassulitch, explaining her attack on Tropp.

Germany, at the request of Austria, has authorized commanders of German ships in Peruvian waters to inform the Austrian consulates if they are imperiled on account of the war between Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

At Cabul, Saturday morning, Gen. Facker attacked the Afghan position with two and a half regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and eight guns, and succeeded in driving the other Afghans from all their positions.

Gen. Stewart has been instructed to send a messenger to Abot Kahn, commander of Herat, requiring him to hold the place in the name of the British government, and threatening the advancement of the British force in case of his failure to do so.

Several large land agitation meetings were held in the west of Ireland Sunday. The meeting at Balena was presided over by Catholic clergymen. A corps of policemen surrounded the place of meeting. Letters were read from Parnell, Pulk, James Smith, J. O'Connor and Edward Dwyer Gray, apologizing for their absence. Among the speakers were several Catholic clergymen. Government reporters were present taking notes of the speeches.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

William Summers was killed by the cars at Lima, O., Saturday.

The post office at Ada, O., was burglarized Saturday of about \$15 was secured.

J. Pool, a brakeman fell from a train at Palestine, O., Sunday and was instantly killed.

The Pacific mail steamer Clyde, from New York to Aspinwall, was towed in at Fortress Monroe by the steamer Blackstone, with her propeller shaft broken and engine damaged.

Two young ladies, May Williston, and Jane Watt, daughter of C. U. Watt, the ship builder, while skating on the river at Newcastle, N. B., broke through a weak spot in the ice, and were drowned.

A train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran off the track near Addison junction drawbridge, Saturday. The engine went down an embankment forty feet, killing Stinson, the engineer, Marham, the fireman, and Lyman, engineer of the drawbridge.

The bodies of John Brown and his daughter Addie, for whose murder Clarke Brown, son of the former, was recently hanged, have been examined for further examination. It is rumored that Mrs. Brown, wife and mother of the murdered persons, will be arrested as a consequence and this examination.

The Masonic grand lodge of Texas, has approved the action of Waxahachie Lodge in expelling Rev. G. Mead, a well known minister of the gospel, for attempting to seduce Mrs. Ella Griffin, of Waxahachie, wife of a brother Mason. The decision practically expels him from the Masonic order.

A Battle in Afghanistan.

A Cabul dispatch says: Wednesday, Gen. Mathurion occupied Sarka Kotal just in time to prevent the junction of Kohistan with the force from Ghuzen. The Kohistanis, who occupied a position near Kotal, were attacked and dislodged, leaving six standards. Our loss was a few men slightly wounded. Gen. Baker was to move by way of Chai Assab to take them on the rear, while Gen. Massy, with a force of horse artillery, two squadrons of the 9th lancers and one squadron of the 14th lancers, was to join Gen. Mathurion, by way of Charlen valley, for combined movement with the intention of driving the enemy south on Gen. Baker's command; Gen. Massy encountered Mahoud Jans' force, numbering 10,000 Afghans, Sepoys and tribemen, and his cavalry made a brilliant charge, but without apparent effect on the vast body. The enemy's country is most difficult to travel, being cut up by numerous water courses. Four guns, in relaying, were upset, spiked and abandoned, but were subsequently recovered. The enemy made for the Cabul gorge, but were checked there by a detachment of seventy-two regulars from Sherpur Cantonment. The enemy

then turned toward Babers, Hissar; they are admirably led and two or three thousand of them are armed with Snider rifles; they lost heavily by the cavalry charge and the artillery fire but never wavered; our loss is about eighteen killed including two lieutenants and twenty wounded, including one colonel. Gen. Mathurion is now attacking the enemy. The guides have arrived from Lunetta and Gen. Baker is coming from Maida.

PITTSBURGH'S PART

In the Grant Boom was Well Played on Saturday.

Verbatim Report of the Eloquence of the Occasion.

THE PROCESSION.

At 12 o'clock the procession moved, the column being composed of the city police, 98th, 99th, 14th, 15th and 12th regiments national guards, Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Grant in a carriage with Mayor Lindell and Judge Agnew, legislative committee in carriages, citizens' committee, fire departments of two cities, etc.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

was delivered by Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex-chief justice of the supreme court. He said:

Gen. Grant, I feel happy in being chosen to welcome you to the state of Pennsylvania. The people of this state and of this city have assembled here to greet you and to honor one who has brought so much distinction upon his countrymen. For months they have been gazing with wondering eyes upon a man whose track stretches the globe, passing over oceans and rivers, through lands of light and darkness, over ever high and low, and whose brilliant trail is destined to shine on while the nation endures, long after the purposes of his mission have been fulfilled in you the purpose of his mission, and long after we who now inhabit these scenes shall have fallen into forgotten mists of time. That journey, sir, has attracted to yourself the eyes of mankind; your achievements have filled all nations with the knowledge of your countrymen, and great deeds have shined on them, revealing to the world the power and the glory of a man whose name is a synonym for valor, for high courage and for the power of a great mind. You have placed them on the plane of greatness, and who at Port Washington turned the tide of history and great deeds shined on them, revealing to the world the power and the glory of a man whose name is a synonym for valor, for high courage and for the power of a great mind.

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rule manner, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases, and provide for the state of Indiana. Held, that the death of an assassin and battery (2 R. S. 1878, sec. 77) means that the offense may be committed in any of the ways specified, by the unlawful touching of another in a violent manner, and, by the unlawful touching of another in an angry manner. With this construction of the statutory definition of an assault and battery, the indictment is substantially, technically and formally sufficient. (42 Ind., 679, 52 Ind. 307.)

Telephoning Across the Atlantic.

(New York World.)

The Bell company proposes to make an arrangement by which persons in all parts of the country



# Root & Company HOLIDAY GOODS

We take much pleasure in supplying the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that we have now in stock the largest and most varied line of goods and articles peculiarly suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE that we have ever before been able to display. Among them may be found the following in almost endless variety, and at prices that the prudent will appreciate.

## Lace Goods.

Lace Handkerchiefs in Real and Imitation Laces; Real Point, Duchesse, Thread and Brocade Laces; Collars and Yokes; Point, Duchesse and Valenciennes Collars for Dress Fronts (new and elegant); Elegant Towels in Lace and Linen and Lace and Silk, in beautiful colors; Numerous articles of taste and utility of made-up Lace, really beautiful.

Special attention is called to our stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' Handkerchiefs.

## Gents' Furnishing Goods.

White and fancy shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Scarf-pins, Sleeve-buttons, etc.

## GLOVES.

Ladies' Kids in 2, 4, 6 and 8 buttons, in seventy-four distinct and desirable shades. Ladies' and Gentlemen's dressed Kids, Kid gloves, Dog-skin, Tortoise-shell and Castor gloves.

Misses' and Children's gloves in great variety of kind and color. Lined Kid Mittens and Gloves, fur tops. We invite special attention to the beautiful and inexpensive.

## Kale Meda Ware,

The first line ever brought to this market approaching completeness. In it will be found many articles of artistic excellence and decided utility.

## Toilet Quilts, Table Cloths, Damask Sets

In white and colors, etc., etc.

The above constitutes but a very few of the many smaller articles especially appropriate for HOLIDAY PRESENTS that our almost inexhaustible stock affords.

Those wishing to purchase more expensive presents are invited to examine our most excellent assortment of black and colored silks, plain and brocaded, beautiful changeable silks in exceedingly happy colors. Novelty Dress Goods in exquisite designs. Cashmeres in all desirable shades. Seal Cloths, silk, Fur-trimmed and Seal and black and colored cloth Cloaks, Dolmans and Walking Jackets in the latest shapes. India, Paisley and other Shawls, Seal and Milk Fur, etc. All of which we will sell at our well-known low prices.

## ROOT & COMPANY,

Calhoun Street.

## Daily Sentinel.

## Circulation 4,000.

## THE WEATHER.

Reported for the "Sentinel" and Correlated with the F. Thompson, Druggist, 80 Calhoun Street.

(Sea level of the city 770 feet.)

Hour of observation. Barom. Therm. Fahr.

10.00 a. m. yesterday..... 30.15 31

2 p. m. yesterday..... 29.85 32

8 p. m. yesterday..... 29.81 33

9.00 a. m. to-day..... 29.66 32

12.30 p. m. to-day..... 29.65 26.20

2 p. m. to-day..... 30.15 25.50

## INDICATIONS.

The indications are for stationary weather. Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Indications: For the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwesterly wind, colder weather, and clearing weather followed in western portions by falling barometer and slightly warmer, southerly winds. For the lower lake region, rising barometer, brisk and occasionally high western north winds, colder, partly cloudy weather accompanied by light rains, rain along the lower lakes, probably followed over Lake Superior and Lake Michigan by falling barometer, easterly winds and slowly rising temperature.

French novelties, in unique patterns of gents' jewelry, rolled gold plate, color and wear guaranteed, shown by Sam, Pete & Max. 15d

Florida Oranges at Pyke's Grocery, 14 West Barry street.

## Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 10 a pound at the "Star." 12,13

Chaska keeps constantly on hand a full line of Gents' underwear.

If you want a nice holiday present for your wife come and select a pair of those fine Engravings, a pair of Pastels or a fine Gilt Frame French Plate Pier Mirror. Jos. M. Mayer, 142 Calhoun street. 12,81f

The only genuine buckwheat flour in the city, just received at Pyke's Grocery.

Just received the largest line of Steel Engravings ever brought to the city, at Jos. M. Mayer's, 142 Calhoun street. 12,81f

The Garland and Astral Base Burners are the two very best stoves. Do not buy any other when you can get one of those at the same price at Ash's, No. 9 East Columbia street. 11f

For dress making and plain sewing, go to Mrs. Latham's, No. 12 Columbia street, second floor. 29,15

**No Advance in Flour.** Best white wheat Flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 35c per sack. Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack. Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

**FRUIT HOUSE.** Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 10 a pound at the "Star." 12,13

## THE CITY.

Snow.

Quails are scarce.

Real estate is active.

The fair was a success.

Prepare for Christmas.

The holiday trade booms.

Wheat is holding its own.

Frank Combs is a boy.

John Johnson has departed.

The ice crop is being harvested.

"Across the Continent" to-night.

The temperance boom continues.

Calhoun street captured the eagle.

The holidays are approaching rapidly.

New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

The small-pox fiend has broken loose.

C. L. G. Meyer has returned to St. Louis.

The tramps are becoming more numerous.

H. Howe, the new restaurateur, has pattered out.

Next year is leap year and keep your eye on it.

John Mohr captured the chair on Saturday night.

The city band will hop on the night after Christmas.

Order your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Calhoun street cabbaged the eagle on Saturday night.

The corner on "on" still continues at the Gazette office.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Benoy spent Sunday in this city.

A good place to put the eagle is now being looked for.

Chief Vogel talks to the telephone nuisance with a "big, big D."

"Our Place" has been repainted and furnished in elaborate style.

Mrs. Aufrecht has returned from a protracted visit to Philadelphia.

The weather clerk is figuring on four inches of snow for Christmas.

Three first-class entertainments are booked for the Academy this week.

The Sengerbund will give another entertainment on New Year's night.

Samuel Nier has been removed from St. Joseph's hospital to Warsaw.

Sam Sinclair goes home every night at 8 o'clock—purposely to sit in his chair.

No half votes were recorded for Calhoun street Saturday night—all whole ones.

Get your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Secure seats at George Fowler's for "Across the Continent" and "Our Next President."

W. H. Bryant has been appointed guardian of minor children of Mrs. Margaret W. Hill.

Trinity Church (Episcopal) will reopen Sunday with its new pastor, the Rev. Webb.

Stan Frazier is expected to strike this burg about next Tuesday. Keep your eye on the date.

Mergentheim's new sign attracts general attention. It is perhaps the prettiest sign in the city.

As the cold season has opened, there is a visible increase in the number of free lodgers at the calaboose.

Wally Dawson is now living in Oakland, Cal., where he has purchased an interest in a large hotel.

A man named Lynch, living at Gary Creek, was admitted to the St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday.

The new Hamilton Bank notes have arrived. Specimens can be seen by calling on any reporter in the city.

H. Stair left Saturday for the death-bed of his mother. He leaves a son lying very low with typhoid fever.

The Arions will give another concert during Christmas week, and a masquerade ball in the latter part of January.

There is now no reasonable doubt but that the Washab will be a double track road within a very few years at the farthest.

The Fort Wayne stiff market is on the rise. The Fort Wayne Medical College is now offering \$28.62 for prime stiffs delivered on the side track.

M. S. Phillely must stand trial for the careless shooting of Rosanna Peters, last summer, in which Robert Brackenridge and John Muirhead were also implicated.

The funeral procession of Miss Maggie Whitaker, which left the cathedral yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest that passed through the city for a long time.

Andrew Dykes, one of the best known of Allen county's citizens and a resident of this county for the past forty-five years, died at his residence in Washington township about two miles north of the city last night at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The funeral procession will leave his late residence at 10 o'clock and the services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Hammerslough's nobby "Broadway Ulsterets," a new stock, shown this day by Sam, Pete & Max. 12d

Just received, at A. Mergentheim & Co.'s Bazaar, a full line of Fichus Lace Ties, Kid Gloves, Ties, Felt Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Call and examine them.

**Big Reduction.** All persons who wish to avail themselves of the 10 percent reduction in the price of a suit of clothes can make something by purchasing of A. Foster. The reduction will last until the 10th of February.

Go to Chaska's for notions.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Fred Voetter Thrown Out by a Runaway Team.

His Death Early Sunday Morning.

A shocking and fatal accident occurred just west of the city on Saturday night, whereby Fred. Voetter, a farmer living about four and a half miles west in Abolite township, and well known in this city, suffered injuries from which he died in six hours.

Mr. Voetter had been in the city on Saturday afternoon on business, and at about 7 o'clock, or shortly after, started to go home. He was driving a pair of rather spirited horses, hitched to a comparatively new buggy.

How the horses got out of the control of Mr. Voetter will necessarily remain a mystery.

At any rate they did get out of his control, and near the residence of John Orff ran into a pile of timbers used in rebuilding the canal bridge at that place. Mr. Voetter was here thrown out upon the ground,

and crushing his skull. He was found there in a dying condition shortly afterwards.

The first that was known of anything unusual was discovered by Mrs. Orff, who heard the team crossing the bridge.

She saw the team and was so startled by the sound that they passed over very rapidly making apparently only about four jumps to clear it, which was followed by a little more noise, the nature of which she does not remember. She became uneasy and told her daughter that she believed something was the matter. The hired man and Mr. Orff then got a lantern and went down to the road, and there, about twelve feet from the gate discovered Mr. Voetter lying in

A POOL OF BLOOD,

and apparently dead, while the wrecked buggy, in the timbers near by, told the tale of the accident as far as it ever will be told. Mr. Orff at once procured a vehicle and conveyed the man to the City Hospital, where Drs. Myers, Heuchling, Gregg and others attended him. His skull was badly fractured and several pieces were removed. He remained unconscious until about 2 o'clock a. m., when he died.

Mr. Voetter was about thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a beloved wife to mourn his loss. He was married about eight years ago, and leaves no children. At the time of his death he was living on his brother's farm, more commonly known as

THE HOLMES PLACE,

and situated about four and one-half miles west of the city, as above stated. He carried an insurance on his life of \$2,000, in the Mutual of New York.

His brother, Julius Voetter, living at Pittsburgh, was telegraphed for and arrived this morning, and accompanied the remains to Salem, O., where they will be interred to-morrow.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

Oliver Doud Byron will appear to-night in his great sensational drama "Across the Continent." Mr. Byron's reputation as an actor has been fully established at every place he has yet appeared. The drama is a peculiar one and is especially adapted to Mr. Byron's inimitable style, and will bring down the house. Everybody should go and hear him to-night, as it is not probable that he will appear in Fort Wayne again for several years. Reserved seats can now be obtained at Fowler's at the popular prices.

**JOHN DILLON.**

Everybody knows old John Dillon, without a question the best low comedian on the American stage to-day. Although this will be his first visit to Fort Wayne, his reputation has been so well and firmly established on American boards that his success here is already guaranteed.

He will appear in "Our Next President," which has drawn crowded houses and the highest encomiums of the press in Cincinnati and Chicago during the past two weeks. He will be supported by Miss Louisa Dillon and J. W. Blaisdell. No one should miss this opportunity of seeing John Dillon. The box sheet is now open.

The Gazette has been boasting for the past two or three months that it was the only paper in the city that gave the latest authentic railroad news to its readers, and on frequent occasions has taken the SENTINEL to task for alleged mistakes in some of its items. Now we would like to call attention to some of the authentic (?) items in the Gazette. In last Saturday's issue it said that "Pittsburgh engine No. 15, wrecked at the collision at Warsaw, yesterday morning, will be in for repairs to-day." The Gazette is now informed that there is no engine No. 15 on this division of the Pittsburgh and never was; that there was no wreck at Warsaw on the day mentioned, and also that there has been no collision on this road for over a month. The only trouble on the road for some time occurred at Selby, five miles west of Warsaw, on last Friday morning, when two cars on track No. 15 left the track, detaining all trains for about four hours. In the same issue the Gazette also says the boiler issue the Gazette also says the boiler

for a new engine, to be numbered 155, was taken to the machine shop on Friday. If the Gazette man would have taken a walk through the round house before he had published that item, he would have seen engine No. 155 there, and it has been on the road for over a year.

Mountains of new and beautiful silk handkerchiefs at 50 cents and upwards. SAM, PETE & MAX. 15d

Chaska never misrepresents any article to his customers.

## TRADE TOPICS.

A Collection of Interesting Items Relating to Our Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests.

The Bass Foundry has closed a large contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for car wheels. Business is rushing at Olde's factory.

A full force is working ten hours a day at the Pittsburgh shops. Chas. Olde is behind on bridge work. He has all that he can do to fill orders.

Bosker & White report trade booming. They are building up an immense business.

There is talk of forming a company to heat Fort Wayne by steam.

Kerr Murray's shops are crowded with work. They will remain in Fort Wayne.

The new gas company is not yet ready for business.

Hanna, Wiler & Co. will put on another travelling man January 1.

The Hoosier Manufacturing Company has just employed thirty more hands.

A reporter for the SENTINEL is informed that there will be no important changes in the travelling men for our leading firms for 1880.

Frank Caswell will again go on the road for Evans, McDonald & Co. Ed. Crawl will go in the store.

H. T. Stapleford has refused a flattering offer to travel for a Toledo jobbing firm, and will remain with Hanna, Wiler & Co. another year.

Hoffman Brothers are turning out an immense quantity of work.

The Peters Box and Lumber Company reports a steady improvement in business.

Eckert's packing house is not equal to the demands made by the home trade and will soon be enlarged.

Centlivre's Brewery is working a full force and turning out immense quantities of beer.

McKean & O'Rourke are building up an immense trade for their soap.

John B. Monning & Co. are running their mills to their full capacity and report a largely increased demand for their goods.

It is rumored that Capt. White will remove his Fruit House to Columbia street; also that he will build at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets and locate his establishment there.

That furniture factory may be considered a fixed fact.

Another addition will be built to Bass's Foundry next season.

B. Trentman & Son's sales this year have been the largest in the history of the firm.

Evans, McDonald & Co. are negotiating for the Miller building on Clinton street, which they propose connecting with their Berry street store, just about doubling the capacity of their establishment.

Shurick & Olds are making heavy shipments eastward.

Every manufacturing institution in the city is now in full blast.

Capt. J. B. White, on Thursday last, purchased the 4-story stone front building, formerly owned by B. W. Oakley & Son, No. East Columbia street, for \$5,000 cash. The building 20 feet front by 110 feet deep. Just previous to Col. Oakley's death he was offered \$18,000 for this property, but refused. Since that time it passed into the possession of Geo. P. Bissell & Co., of Hartford for \$9,000, the amount they had loaned on it. They had since refused an offer of \$7,000. Capt. White seems to be investing quite liberally on Columbia street, as he recently became the owner of Cole-riek's Opera House.

A prominent wholesale house of this city is said to have cleared \$25,000 in the last thirty days, by the recent advance in prices.

S. Bash & Co. have purchased the Smick agricultural warehouse on the corner of Columbia street and the canal basin. They will probably remove their establishment to that place.

**RELIGIOUS.**

The Cathedral was crowded yesterday morning.

A rich harvest of souls is being gathered at the revival meetings.

Dr. Stone preached an eloquent discourse on Heaven yesterday morning.

The Rev. Croesley preached to a large audience at the Universalist Church yesterday.

The Rev. Moffatt's text yesterday morning was "Lovest Thou Me?" The sermon was an able one.

The Rev. J. V. Hickmati, of Angola, preached at Plymouth Church yesterday morning and evening to large and delighted audiences.

Rev. Mahin, of the Wayne Street M. E. Church, delivered an eloquent discourse Sunday morning, the house being filled to overflowing.

The fair is over, and the managers can congratulate themselves over the eminent success which the venture proved. Financially it was a success, specially it was a success, charitably it was a success, and in every instance and feature as well as collectively, it was an unqualified success.

On Saturday night the attendance was very large, and everybody went there with their pocket-book in their hand, and the purse strings hanging out.

The contest for the eagle was the principal feature of the evening, and contrary to expectation, Calhoun street carried off the prize.

The votes when finally declared stood as follows: Calhoun 2546, Columbia 2006, Berry 206, Main, 83, Hanna 38, and Broadway 23.

The receipts from this scheme were \$490.25. The entire receipts were about \$3,000, leaving a net balance of over \$1,500.

What will fill your child's soul with greater joy than one of our beautiful suits or overcoats? Prices from the lowest up. SAM, PETE & MAX. 15d

For a fine quality of Germantown yarn go to Chaska's.

## R. W. TAYLOR.

A Once Prominent and Wealthy Business Man Dies at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Sketch of a Brilliant and Financially Unfortunate Career.

R. W. Taylor died at the St. Joseph's Hospital this morning. He was born in Glastonbury, Vt., and was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Taylor came to this city in the year 1835 or 1836 and commenced business. In 1845 he occupied an old frame store room on the present site of the Keystone Block, where he was engaged in the mercantile business in the general line. In 1844 he built a large water room on Pearl street, which was destroyed by fire in the year 1870. This establishment he ran in connection with his other business, which, beside the general store, at this time included a hardware store, situated where Shoaff's saddlery is now located. He, however, soon found that he had too many irons in the fire, and accordingly disposed of his interests in the other branches of business and for some time confined himself exclusively to the produce business at his new warehouse. He accumulated considerable and invested part of his money in wheat speculation which proved singularly fortunate until about the year 1855 or '56 he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Fort Wayne. He had at that time a surplus of \$40,000 lying idle in the New York banks, besides which he owned the block on which Underhill's marble yard is situated, the lot on which Wolf's meat market stands and also owned a farm west of the city and forty acres of land in the vicinity of the Lutheran Cemetery. His total wealth was estimated at about \$250,000 with no liabilities. Shortly after he engaged in a wheat speculation with a dealer named Hopkins living in Toledo. They bought up large quantities of wheat to ship to Europe. This speculation proved a most disastrous one, as he lost \$42,000 on one shipment alone, and other minor losses occurred right upon this which crippled him to no small extent. He ventured to again retrieve his losses but lost again and repeatedly, until finally the fire which destroyed his warehouse in 1870, was the last straw which broke the camel's back, and Mr. Taylor's financial career was at an end. Since that time he has been chewing the bitter cud of adversity, and during the last years of his life he was a complete wreck. Since last summer he has been an inmate of St. Joseph's hospital, and for several months past was unable to speak or help himself in any way. This sad end of a career which was, for a time, so brilliant and promising, carries its own moral.

Mr. Taylor lost his wife in 1870. He had no children. The remains will be interred to-morrow in Lindenwood Cemetery.

## ALAS FOR THE RARITY

Of Christian Charity Under the Sun.

What Is the Matter With the Home for the Friendless.

On last Friday an account was given in the SENTINEL of a woman who was taken to the Home for the Friendless by Capt. Smith on Thursday night, she having been found in a rather precarious condition and entirely unfit to travel. Capt. Smith left her there believing that she would be properly cared for. On the contrary she was held over night and in the morning was turned out by the man for some reason or other, ostensibly because they were crowded. The unfortunate lady made her way to the residence of Capt. Smith and related to him what had occurred. He kept her at his house until evening and then procured a pass for her as far as Crestline for which point she left at 11:45 that night.

The question now naturally arises, for what purpose is the Home for the Friendless maintained? Here is the case of a woman who was absolutely friendless, who was in a condition in which it was unsafe for her to attempt to travel, a woman who was unfortunate in more ways than one relating her case to Capt. Smith. That gentleman knowing that there is an institution in the city for the relief of such cases, and believing the woman to be in every way worthy of kind attention, conducted his charge thither only to have her thrust back at him again the next day.

It looks very much as though "Home for the Friendless" is a misnomer. It appears as though friends were necessary to procure quarters in this alleged charitable institution. The managers of the "Home" have frequently made appeals through these columns for support from the citizens. The SENTINEL has always encouraged the support, believing it to be a truly charitable refuge.

The state provides for its support by apportioning certain fines and forfeitures to be placed to its credit, and every one who has any interest in the poor, at all, feels an interest in the "Home." And yet, when a truly deserving person applies for admission she is unceremoniously refused, and is obliged to seek other relief. This lady should have received shelter out of humanity if not out of charity. The SENTINEL is of the opinion that if this institution receives the support of the people it must adopt a different course, and be an asylum for the "friendless" as well as a refuge from shame.